New York Store

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Agents for the Butterick Patterns.

Carpets

them this week: 2,500 yards of the best all-wool Ingrains at, a yard 45e 2,500 yards of the best 10-wire Tapestry Brussels Carpets, with borders to match, at, a yard 55c 2,000 yards good styles in fine

frame Body Brussels Carpets at, a yard 65c 2,000 yards best 6-frame Body Brussels Carpets at, a yard. 95c 3,000 yards fine Wilton Velvet Carpet at, a yard 75c Third Floor.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

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BOYS' BUTTON SCHOOL SHOES Reduced from \$3 to \$1.48.

GEO. J. MAROTT, 26 and 28 East Washington St.

An Invitation

Is extended to everybody to try the delicious warm rolls, etc., made from

PRINCESS FLOUR

At our exhibit at the Pure Food Ex-Cordially, BLANTON MILLING CO.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of Il in leavening strength.—Latest United States lovernment Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A BRUTAL STEPFATHER.

Alexander Foster Slashes and Seriously Hurts a Boy.

Alexander Foster, a colored laborer employed by the Western Furniture Company, and living at 237 West Third street, made a murderous assault upon his fifteen-yearold stepson, Fred Fields, last night, and is now dodging the police. Foster married Mrs. Anna Fields about two months ago, and soon began to show a dislike for her six boys, the eldest, seventeen, and the next to the eldest, fifteen years old, being specially repugnant to him. He frequently abused them, and when he was drinking the children found it advisable to keep out

Last night Foster same home under the influence of liquor and at once began mistreating the eldest two boys. With a pocket knife he made a lunge at the eldest, but this one was quick enough to get out of the way. He ran into the yard screaming for help. The younger of the two boys fell into the hands of the infuriated man and he was badly injured. The blow of the knife struck him on the head above the left ear, making a bad wound. The knife struck the skull and glanced off, tearing the flesh with it for a distance of nearly two inches. Another vicious blow and the knife struck the boy n the back, under the shoulder blade was a stab, and the knife entered almost its full length, being short, it is believed the wound not prove serious. As the boy jerked away from the man, another swinging blow was struck. It just missed the arm, but ripped the coat sleeve from shoulder to

The appearance of Fred running into the ard caused the oldest son to turn his ati to him, and it was thus that Poster had time to get away before any one reached the scene of the assault. Foster had donned his Sunday attire earlier in the evening. It consists of a black cutaway and dark trousers and black stiff hat. Inder the coat he wore a working jacket of a plaid cotton material. He also waited to pack a bundle containing a few arti-cles of clothing, keeping his wife and stepchildren out of the room where he was by threatening to kill them if they entered. When he left he told his wife that he would till the two boys before morning said, with a string of oaths, "and if I

ion't, when you next hear from me I will The police learned of the affair shortly fter it occurred and watched the railroad yards in the hope of capturing Foster as he attempted to leave the city. The in-jured boy's wounds were not dressed by a physician, and it is not known how serious they may be. The neighbors washed the blood away and bandaged the cuts.

AN ADDITIONAL \$2,000.

County Gives This for a Soldiers'

An additional appropriation of \$2,000 has been made by the county commissioners to be expended on the Marion county cottage at the Lafayette Soldiers' Home. After visiting the home on Thanksgiving day the commissioners decided that the \$500 already appropriated would not be sufficient to erect a sultable building. With \$2,500 they believe that a cottage adequate to accommodate forty persons can be put up.

The commissioners further considered the claim of Alonzo G. Smith and Leon O. Bailey for \$5,000 for services in the Union Railway tax case, but have reached no conclusion. The opinion of other attorneys as to the justness of the claim will be asked.

George H. Thomas Post Officers. The election of officers in Thomas Post last night called out the largest attendance in several years. The following were

Commander-Dr. Charles' S. Boynton. Senior Vice Commander-G. H. Shover. Junior Vice Commander-D. L. Brown, lurgeon-Dr. G. V. Warden. Chaplain—Samuel Sanger.
Quartermaster—R. M. Smock.
Officer of the Day—S. D. Hallock.
Officer of the Guard—J. N. Stevens. Officer of the Guard-J. N. Stevens.

The following delegates were elected to the State encampment: Z. A. Smith, J. H. Lowes, J. L. Bieler, B. A. Richardson, John Rhenschild, G. H. Shober, Joseph Hass, George N. Miller, W. B. Harris, J. R. Clinton, Alternates, J. B. Conner, R. K. Collins, Henry Nicol, Samuel Sanger, T. J. Charlton, E. P. Thompson, J. R. Ross, Joseph R. Ellis, S. D. Hallock, W. F. Hitt. George H. Thomas W. R. C. elected the Seorge H. Thomas W. R. C. elected the

llowing officers yesterday: President-Mrs. Margaret Sulgrove. Senior Vice President-Mrs. Rose Hamp-Vice President-Mrs. Agnes

herpy. Chaplain-Mrs. Faulkner Conductor-Mrs. Ella Billing. Guard-Mrs. Lula B. Johnson.

Ella D. Zinn, Mrs. Sarah E. Gilbert, R. M. Smock.

BRIGHTWOOD

LETTE & SONS DESTROYED.

Origin of the Flames, Discovered by the Watchman, Unknown.

The bent wood manufacturing plant of C. nue, in Brightwood, was completely destroyed by fire last night and only the two end walls of the two-story brick building remain standing. The fire was discovered about & o'clock by the night watchman, among some old shafts that were piled next to the office. When first discovered man nearly extinguished it with a bucket of water, but before he could secure the second bucketful it had gained such headway that it was beyond his control, so he ran to the office and telephoned for the suburban fire department and then ran to the windows and shouted for help. The Brightwood department received the call about 8:10 o'clock, but by the time it arrived nearly the whole interior of the building was a mass of flames. The water pressure was very weak on the volunteer companies' lines and the flames rapidly spread until the whole interior was a raging furnace. No. 8's company, with an engine, and No. 16's hose company went out from the city and the stream from the engine was the only effective one on the fire, and it was directed on to the engine and boilers of the plant, which were the only machinery in the plant that was

The walls soon began to bulge and the west end of the north wall fell outward with a loud crash, and caused a scattering among the spectators, who were too curious. The south wall soon followed and the flames then spread to small timber that had been piled near the building. The east | manent financial system in the United end of the north wall stood for nearly an and the firemen had begun to cease to fear its fall, and when the crash came two of 16's men had a very narrow escape from being crushed beneath the ruins. John Allen and Charles Flord, of the 16's company, were standing in front of the wall playing a stream of water through one of the windows, when a shout from the spectators warned them that the wall had started to fall and in their haste to get away both firemen slipped and fell upon the streetcar tracks, but only a few scattering bricks bounded about them. The pressure from the mains of the

Brightwood water works was so weak that the weight of a person standing upon the hose would almost shut off the water, and to make bad matters worse, the supply from this source failed completely about 10 o'clock. The engine from No. 8's exhausted the cistern on Bloyd avenue and no water could be got upon the fire until the engine had been moved into the company's yard, where another well was located. The stream from the engine was used only on the room containing the boiler and engine belonging to the plant and this, with the greater part of the lumber on hand, was all that was saved. No one could tell how the fire originated and the first man upon the scene, Ellison Gatewood, the night watchman, tells his story of the fire brief-

y as follows: "I had been in the office about twentyfive minutes before to see how the gas fire was getting along there, but found that there was no fire in the stove, it having been turned out before the force in the office left the building. The old oil room is just across a wide hall from the office. It is built of boards and is about twelve feet square, and there were no indications of fire there at that time. I came down into the shop and was doing some work about in the middle of the building, when heard a thump, thump, thump, up stairs diately started to investigate. Reaching the head of the stairs I saw flames issuing from a pile of old shafts which had been piled upon the top of the old oil room and, grabbing a bucket of water that stood near at hand. I nearly extinguished the fire with it, but I had to go down stairs

another bucketful and by ime I returned the flames ncreased and were already eating the roof. I immediately telephoned to the fire department, and then ran to the windows and shouted for help. What was the origin of the fire? I am unable to say, and all that I know I have told you."

THE LOSS ESTIMATED. The building was a two-story brick, built in the shape of an L, about 300 feet long on the north side and about 175 feet long on the east. The firm had more stock on hand than it has had at any other time during the year, and all that had been manufactured, together with all the machinery, with the exception of the boilers and engine, was totally destroyed. The company had in its employ about sixty men, and made a specialty of felloes, shafts, wheel rims and spokes for buggies, for which they have always found a ready sale. Mr. Gillette did not arrive at the fire until after 10 o'clock, and seemed com-pletely dazed by the loss, and was unable at that time to make any statement as to his future intentions. He estimates the loss between \$50,000 and \$75,000, and said that this was covered only by insurance amounting to \$25,000, of which amount the greater portion is placed with the Lloyd's

company, which had crashed through the second floor, stood inverted upon end amid its contents had not been damaged. Some men who arrived upon the scene early tugged and hauled upon a small safe, which is no longer used, until they finally got it safely established upon a small truck. Then they hauled it in triumph out of the building, and seemed quite disgusted when told that it contained nothing of

were in a sorry plight at the fire last night. for the water froze to the men's clothing almost as soon as it touched the garment, and they have neither oil coats, helmets, gloves or good boots for protection. Many were working barehanded, and after the first excitement, and the water almost eased to flow, they worked only in a halfhearted way. The water froze on the rom the burning building, and many of the firemen and incautious spectators re-ceived hard fails. The only stream that accomplished much at the fire was the one thrown by the engine from the city, and the credit of saving the boilers and engine belongs to the city firemen.

FIREMAN SLIGHTLY HURT. Will Porter Falls from a Roof-Frame

House Destroyed. Will Porter, a member of fire company on a fire early yesterday morning. He was working with a line of hose on the roof of blood was running from his mouth. It was believed he had been killed at first. He soon recovered consciousness, however, and was learned that the blood came from the loss of a tooth.

three story-and-a-half McCauley houses McCarthy south pletely destroyed and it required good work on the part of the fire department to save houses are the property of C. H. Fisk. There was a fire alarm shortly after 8 clock yesterday morning from the building occupied by Fairbanks. Morse & Co.. at 70 South Meridian street, which caused the usual scare when there is an alarm from the wholesale district. The fire was caused by a defective flue and was ex-

Roth Lost a Leg. early yesterday morning. Roth left home a justification of this idea. But it is not er's house, and on the way was passed by there be confidence in the financial situaclimbed upon the train to throw some coal off, and in getting off at the crossing his people will feel confidence that every man foot slipped and threw him under the cars. Is getting his due and that none are get-

above the knee.. He has a wife and one child. He has been out of work for several months, and was on his wa- to look for work when he was hurt. He is paying for for. He is twenty-eight years old.

IT WILL MEET HERE (Concluded from First Page.)

action of the commercial bodies of the country in presenting to Congress a general plan for a currency system, great enough to overcome present difficulties and provide for the future growth of our already vast commerce, we shall have done our duty and shall have done it wisely.

"Gentlemen, the object of this meeting is to consider the advisability of calling, and considered advisable, to unite in calling a nonpartisan sound-money general convention of the commercial bodies of the opriety of establishing a nonpartisan emmission and if the plan is found to be acceptable then such convention to esa nonpartisan commission of considering the whole subject of our national finance and of preparing a plan for a currency system, which can be mbodied in such legislation as will place our monetary system on a permanently

Upon the close of his address Mr. Hanna asked that a permanent organization be made, and that it be determined upon what basis votes should be cast.

EX-GOV. STANARD'S ADDRESS.

Upon motion of E. V. Smalley, of St. Paul, it was decided that each organization represented should be entitled to cast Ex-Governor E. O. Stanard, of Missouri for permanent chairman and he was upanmously elected, and Jacob W. Smith, of Indianapolis, was made secretary. Upon assuming the chair Governor Stanard said: "If I had known that it was expected of me to preside over this meeting half an hour ago you might have been inflicted with a speech, but upon this short notice you will hardly expect an address from me. But really, after all that has been said by the president of the Board of Trade, and by Mr. Hanna, it does not seem necessary for me to occupy much of your time. I ought to say, however, that the people and Board of Trade of Indianapolis are entitled to credit from the entire country for the movement you have inaugurated of an attempt by the people of this country to in some way establish a stable and per-States, a system not likely to be changed tics. And it seems to me that you are working in the right direction when you ask the commercial organizations of the country to come together and, after intelligent discussion, make recommendations upon this subject to Congress. We have had an object lesson in the last ten years that should serve to lead the people along these lines; we have had a business ex perience of such character as to make the people understand that it is important that this subject should be taken up in a non-partisan way and handled for the best interests of the country. Such influence should go out from this meeting as will create a public sentiment that will be healthy. strongly favor holding a national convention to the end that a stable currency may

W. H. H. MILLER'S TALK. Failure to Collect Sufficient Revenue

a Present Trouble. Ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, who had been invited to be present by the troduced and made a brief speech, in the course of which he argued that the prime cause of our currency disturbances was cient revenue to meet its expenses. He

number of men from the trade centers of the middie West to consult upon the financial situation at this time is a notable event. After long, weary years of depression, at the close of a most anxious and most important national political contest, a contest involving the most vital interests of the whole people, and whose re-sult has been followed by so many signs of reviving business, we would expect that merchants, manufacturers, all business men would feel constrained to give their attention directly to their own private affairs, leaving public questions to public

"The fact that such is not the case, that you at great expense of time and money are here to take counsel together in behal fact, and shows that the questions upon which our electors have so recently given such emphatic expression have made much more than the ordinary impression upon the

"This meeting of men under such circum wide and favorable comment it has evoked as showing that interest in public tions, a patriotic desire for the good of the whole people is not a mere matter of feeling or sentiment only developed by and during partisan excitement, but of abiding principle no less general and no less sinere than that which rescued our institutions from destruction a third of a century

"I am not advised as to just what is expected to be the nature or result of your who I think is in some measure responsible for your assemblage, asked me to speak to you to-day he was quite careful to define the boundaries of my utterance. First, was to speak only about ten minutes, and second. I was not expected to outline any financial plan; in other words, I was not expected to make a prescription for the finacial ills of the body politic. "Both of these limitations were and are entirely to my liking, because, being a lawyer and not a financier, a private cititime is sufficient for telling all I know about finance. Indeed, it has for a long time appeared to me that nothing ever better illustrated the old saying that 'Many words darken speech' than the interminable discussions of this subject which have been inflicted on the public from legislative halls for several years past.

SITUATION DIAGNOSED. "But though forbidden to write a pre-'Pay as you go.' Wilkins Micawber, though hardly to be classed as a wise man, ennual expenditures, £19, nineteen, six; result, happiness. Annual income, £20; annual expenditures, £20, nought, six; result,

in legislation and administration with our financial affairs had risen to the height of Mr. Micawber's wisdom and recognized the fact that a nation, as well as an individual, whose revenues are largely less than its expenditures is on the road to panic and disaster, and acted accordingly, much of the distress of several years past might have been avoided.

"It is at least a striking coincidence that the woeful consequences supposed to be entailed by the workings of the 'endless chain' in the redemption and paying out of greenbacks never were discovered to be alarming until, as the result of threatened and actual legislation, the revenues of the government were so reduced that the borrowing of money to pay the ordinary expenses, the grocery, butcher's and tailor's tills of the government was seen to be a necessity of the near future. "There had been no time since 1879 when

a man or a bank with plenty of money could not get gold at par, and it is submitted that if the government's revenues had been maintained at adequate figures there need have been no difficulty in maintaining the hundred-million-doilar gold recreasing the public debt. I do not say that the greenbacks have not contributed to the embarrassments of the situation; but that they have not been the primary or principal cause of that situation seems to me to "The effects of silver legislation in the

past, and especially the threat of silver

legislation of a radical nature in the near

future, have been so continuously discussed on the stump and in the public press during the last six months that anything from He now would be not only uncalled for but "One other suggestion only. We have perity. And the results that have begun enough for the ctability of this government and the security of its institutions that

and national, must be so conducted that the Another version of the accident has it that ting more than their due. That such a simply trying to climb over the cars because he was impatient to cross the track. Roth was taken to the City Hos-

where his left leg was amputated providing for the aggregation of corporate capital and the administration of those

enactments in the courts is not to be a home in a building association, and lacks is mainly with the States. The national only about a year of having his home paid government can by legislation deal with the whether penal or civil or both, and what change of direction, if any, is needed in the courts is in the nature of prescription rather than of diagnosis, and hence not within my province. One thing, however, is clear. This remedy must be furnished or consequences not to be thought of with complacency are not remote. You, gentlemen, in your several localities can help to inaugurate this most necessary movement.'

HISTORY OF CURRENCY SYSTEM. John R. Wilson Illustrates Its Patch-

work Character. John R. Wilson, of this city, who was one of the originators of the national Democratic movement, and was secretary of its national committee, was also present by invitation and delivered a speech of some length, reviewing carefully the history of that had been built up to meet emergencies from time to time. He said:

"On Nov. 18, 1896, the Board of Trade of this city adopted resolutions calling for this preliminary conference of the representatives of the boards of trade of certain cities of the middle Western States. You are assembled here this morning pursuant to these resolutions sent out in company with an explanatory letter. The ultimate object of this movement is to secure the co-operation of those commercial bodies now existing in the principal cities in the United States in aid of a business-like treatment and solution of the questions involved in the reform of our national cur-

proximate object of this conference is to secure a representative convention of all such commercial bodies in manner and form that will command the highest respect and give the greatest weight and effect to the suggestions which may certed action in the reform of the monetary system. You are not here to devise a plan for the reform of the currency, but to devise a practical scheme by which may be invoked the experience and knowledge of the country in aid of evolving such a plan of reform. You are not here in behalf of any section, but rather to develop a method so essentially national as to eliminate specifically the charge of sectional-

NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM. "This conference assumes the necessity sumption you are justified, for however much men and parties may differ concerntical unanimity in the demand for a reform. The clearest justification is found for this national frame of mind both in rency and in its practical workings. It is Congress under the constraining needs of the civil war, and which were designed as temporary war measures, the temporary form of currency has substantially remained as the most enduring. Mr. Chase, as secretary of the treasury, submitted a report to Congress in 1861, in which he con-sidered several plans for raising sufficient means with which to carry on the war. One was to retire the state bank issue by taxation and substitute therefor United States notes. After commenting on the hazards and dangers of such a paper currency, he declared that 'in his judgment these possible disasters far outweighed the probable benefits of the plan, and that he feels himself constrained to forbear recom-mending its adoption. This report went to the ways and means committee of the House, of which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was chairman, and of which Mr. Spaulding was an efficient member. The latter reported a bill on Jan. 7, 1862 authorizing an issue of \$100,000,000 of demand treasury notes. This bill was referred to the committee of ways and means, which reported back a substitute This substitute bill became the first legal tender act. "No one can read the debate on this

that it was designed as a temporary war asure. Mr. Spaulding declared that 'the bill before us is a war measure—a measure of necessity, and not of choice, presented by the committee of ways and means, to meet the most pressing demands upon the treasury, to sustain the army and navy.

These are extraordinary times, and extraordinary measures must be resorted to in order to save our government and preserve our nationality. * * * This bill is a necessary means of carrying into execution the powers granted in the Constitution "to raise and support armies" and "to provide and maintain a navy." Mr. Stevens, the leader of the House, said that 'this bill is a measure of necessity and not of choice. No one would willingly issue paper currency not redeemable on demand and make it a legal tender. It is never desirable to depart from that circulating medium which by the common consent of civilized nations forms the standard of value.' The bill was characterized by Mr. Justin S. Morrfil as 'the purcursor of a prolific brood of promises,' and denounced as 'a measure not blessed by one sound precedent and damned by all.' And in the Senate the same character of debate was had. Senator Sherman declared that: 'I agree that this measure can only be justified on the ground of necessity;' Senator Sumner, in terms almost pathetic, said, 'It is hardvery hard-to think that such a country, so powerful, so rich and so beloved, should be compelled to adopt a policy of even ques-

memorable bill without being impressed

tionable propriety.' It became a law, receiving the support of Congress, not along party or sectional lines. RESULT OF CREDIT MONEY. "It is true that after the war the government paper was placed on a specie basis but it is also true that we have inexorably followed in the course of other nations not legal-tender notes, but by issuing other credit money, under a system that led the commercial world to believe that we were bound to break down. We all remember the anxiety of this Nation and other nations, beginning in the summer of 1892, concerning the ability of the treasury to maintain the redemption of currency in gold; we remember full well the panic that followed, largely because of this uncertainty and danger, and how our business men were harassed, investments suspended, enterprise depressed, factories closed, foreign tain a currency system such as ours, and it is high time that we cast about to de-The legislation of Congress on this subject has been from hand to mouth since porized largely under all of the drawbacks incident inevitably to what is termed committee legislation. And as a result we have to-day an incoherent financial system with nine different kinds of currency, all except two dependent directly or indirectly upon the credit of the United States; and the United States finds itself in the banking isiness without the power to do the business of banking. One of the most conspicuous vices existing in the present system is the legal-tender note redeemable in coin by the government and reissuable by legal compulsion as fast as redeemed; another is tificates against it upon a basis which overthat we are clearly justified in assuming that there is a demand among intelligent business and leading statesmen of the Nation for a reformation to the end that we

banking system. BUSINESS MEN SHOULD LEAD.

may secure a sound currency and a safe

aspirations of the various localities. But can there be any intelligent objection to the intervention of business men in aid of legislation on a business matter? Justly and candidly considered there can be no doubt but that it is the and proper for the commercial casses to take the initiative in the reform of our national currency Their large experience and direct interest justifies the opinion that their concerted and concentrated action must avail benefitions involved. Consider for a moment the large and practical part taken by these classes in those matters most seriously affected by the standard of value and reveals the fact that the capital investe 785, giving employment to 4,050,785 men, with

miles of railroads carried 675,129,747 tons of freight. The best information shows that apital and surplus of \$918,952,778, and that the total number of State banks, private banks, and loan and trust companies was 6,103, with resources amounting to \$4,138,-990,529 and deposits in the sum of \$1,374,-There were 4.875,519 depositors in nent of these lines of business is a large number of the clearest, st. ongest and deepest thinking men of the Union; and every dictate of self-interest, every patriotic impalse and duty in its most imperative sense all unite in constraining the representatives of these and other commercial interests not named to participate actively in aid of that legislation which will give us a sound currency and banking system. "This partial statement should be sufficient to justify the right of the commercial classes in starting the movement here inaugurated. But some may ask, why is the farmer omitted? Were this an agricultural reform the farmer would be called upon, because he above all others is most conversant with such matters. So, men most familiar with mercantile affairs are the best judges of the matter of currency reform. From large practical experience they of necessity know more of such a matter than the farmer and are better able to select the experts to formulate the correct system. The farmer himself acts upon this theory practically in everyday life.

MOVEMENT IN RIGHT DIRECTION. "This gathering should be welcomed by every citizen of the Republic as the bedirection. The neglect by the mercantile classes of political duties, imposed solemnly upon every citizen, has been the cause of solicitude in the minds of many thoughtful men. It should, therefore, be a matter of gratification that the representative business organizations of the Nation are

aroused to a sense of duty. "We believe Congress will welcome all intelligent aid in dealing with the reform of the currency. It is unfortunate, but true, hat our national Congress each year exhibits an increasing inability to legislate efficiently concerning such matters. This is not due so much to the want of talent in its membership, but rather to the enormous and constantly increasing mass of routine business, prevalence of party spirit and domination of party methods, which in legobtain advantage for the next campaign, together with the prevailing mode of committee action under a set of rules which

no one seems to be able to reform. "No men complain more of the ineffectual nd unsatisfactory efforts to obtain legislation than the intelligent members of Congress; these will tell you that the House discuss in secret; they have not the time for hearing satisfactory evidence nor Prof. Woodrow Wilson), who has given the closest study to the work of ment,' insists that the difficulty is in getting intelligent suggestions from authoritative sources; these committees will get special favors; they may grant a hearing, And Senator Hoar has informed us that if we suppose the two sessions which make up the life of the House to last ten months, most of the committees would have at their disposal but two hours apiece in which to subjects of general legislation assigned to their charge. And though fiscal and monetary bills are accorded privileges under the rules of the House, yet after all ours is not a government by discussion in Congress. The prerogatives of the committees dominate. A congressman from the Pacific oast some years ago, in describing the inluences regulating legislation, said: have but few forces in the House. The Brahmins of the committee of ways and means; the white-buttoned mandarins of the appropriations committee; the dignified oligarchy called the committee on rules; the Speaker of the House, and the illusrious gentleman from Indiana."

"Surely, then, there ought not to any serious objection on the part of Congress to the work proposed by this conference. For, conceding that revenue and currency questions do receive fulier conideration at the hands of our legislators, vet there seems to be liability even heref we can trust what is said-of hasty and crude and even surreptitious legislation. Are we not told that the currency law of 1873 was passed without a knowledge contents by many members of the House and the Senate, although the bill was pending from 1870 to 1873? And some of the prominent newspapers, we are informed, declared when the Bland silver bill was under discussion, that even the resumption act had been passed hastily, inconsiderately and almost secretly. Is it not very clear that the proceedings of this conference and of the commission it may appoint will have nothing surreptitious about them?

ALL CLASSES BENEFITED. "The politician largely underestimates the good sense and patriotism of the peoin the aggregate a great, white, sacred jackass, to be followed reverently over the government is predicated upon the sound maxim that the people are capable of intelligent self-government; that they can be trusted in the light of fair debate to oppose a legislative policy which will work a great wrong, because, in part, they themselves will be injured by the law they may enact. It is true that one of the difficulties to be encountered and surmounted in the effort to reform the currency is the vague notion, cultivated by the demagogues, that the farmers and wage earners may somehow be placed at a disadvantage by any scheme of currency reform which emanates from the financiers and special students of the subject. But I earnestly believe that we may trust the sound sense of these classes to understand essential unity of interest of all classes | Indianapolis on Jan. 5. and after some for the employer, the investor and the banker; in other words, that such a reform is for the common good and the general welfare. The dispute between the disciples of Lasalle and Karl Marx and the capitalists concerning the fairness of the division of profits between the laborer and the capitalists does not touch or question the need of a stable standard of value and a safe currency; both of these classes apart from the dispute, are equally concerned in the soundness of the standard. The intelligent wage carner has now reached the point where he can recognize probation of the people unless it tends to the amelioration of the condition of the wage earner. If there be any danger to the debtor class it can be answered that the commerical classes are largely debtors

and they are leading the movement. VALUE OF COMMISSIONS. only way of ascertaining the cause or causes and the adequate remedy for social and political evils; no other method so effectually permits that systematic investigation and research which can lead to successsful legislation; it brings to the aid of the legislator a large amount of the most valuable assistance, for by this mode may cal man of long experience and the theoretical learning of the enlightened scholar; it tends as a business commission to eliminate that spirit of electioneering and par-tisan scheming for political advantage which discusses and decides matters with effect upon the next election. Legislators often delay decisions through fear of rethe kind proposed will mitigate this mental anxiety and hasten action; the wisdom selors there is safety, does not consist alone in the sound conclusions which may be reached, but also in the meaning that by dividing the responsibility the counselors are safe. Further, the very existence of such a commission at this juncture will have a tendency to induce men to wait for its mature conclusions, and thus help to prevent those hastily formed opinions

which are so liable to harden into stubborn Mr. Wilson declared that the commission confidence. He declared that the reform of the currency could not prevent or cure

THE CONVENTION CALLED. Representation Occasions Some Discussion. At the close of Mr. Wilson's address, Mr.

cial bodies in cities of over 25,000 inhabi-tants in the United States to send three delegates each to a national convention to assemble in the city of Indianapolis on ______, 1897, for the consideration of the defects in the present currency system of the country and to recommend to Congress wise measures for the remedy of such defects that will command the indorsement tion shall deem best, to create a nonpartisan commission to give careful attention to the whole subject and to report a plan of legislative action for the consideration

Mr. Madgeburg, of Milwaukee, said he thought the representation should be graded according to the size of the city or organization represented, but Mr. Smal ley replied that he had considered that question and had made the city the unit in order to avoid the criticism of having the convention dominated by a few large cities. Mr. Tanner, of this city, presented a plan of representation based upon the census of 1890, giving one delegate to cities of over 8,000 and less than 10,000 inhabitants, two delegates to cities under 15,000 three delegates to those under 25,000, four delegates to those under 50,000, five delegates to those under 100,000, six delegates to those under 200,000, seven delegates to those under 400,000 and eight delegates to those over 400,000. This would make a total of 1,251 delegates provided all cities accepted, but he thought that scarcely more than half would accept. Mr. Smalley accepted this amendment. Mr. Hanna declared that the first thing to be decided was whether they should have a convention and thought the resolution ought to be divided. Mr. Smith, of Toledo, spoke briefly in favor of the first plan of representation offered, with the city as the unit. Mr. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, said: "I cannot think that any gentleman here is not in favor of holding the convention. The question is just how to get at the great work that is before it. I have been interested in this question for a number years before the recent campaign and think the public is largely interested also. What we do must be done with the view

of interesting Congress. This is why I am opposed to the idea of a commission. Commissions have never done any good Congress. This is largely a matter of ed ucating members of Congress. Therefore I would not cut down the representation. Members from a city of 25,000 may be able to do more good with congressmen than delegates representing a city of half a mil-MR. INGALLS'S POINTS.

"We should call a convention for the consideration of defects in our currency and banking system, and the matter should be thoroughly discussed if it required thirty days. I speak of the banking system because therein lies a large part of our deliberates and legislates by forty some trouble and we might as well meet both odd standing committees, which are not so subjects at once. We can never put the greenbacks out of harm's way until we get some change that will give us a more elastic banking system. The Southern States cast their votes almost solidly upon for weighing it, when heard. A distin-guished student of American institutions the side of free silver at the last election, not so much because they believed | the city, said to-day that the Populists will in silver as because they are distressed By advocating a change I do not mean that I want a revival of the state banks. Our present system was an emergency act as well as the greenback, and I think any banker here in Indianapolis could take our that would meet our present needs. Let this convention take up the question of let the two go hand in hand." Mr. Ingalls favored a resolution calling the convention and leaving the details of the call to be arranged by an executive committee. Mr. Roots, of Connersville, suggested that a committee be appointed to retire and formulate a proposition. Mr. Walker, of Minne apolis, offering the following resolution: "Resolved. That the delegates present representative of the cities of the central West, do unanimously favor the appointment of a nonpartisar monetary or finance men of known ability and standing in their respective communities, this commission to be selected from different portions of the with general approval." This did not meet the case and Mr. Roots

renewed his motion that the chair appoin a committee. It was adopted and the chair appointed Messrs. Ingalis, Hanna, Roots, Smalley and Dausman. These gentlemen retired and a recess was taken until they reported half an hour later the following "Resolved, That it is the sense of this

of the country should be held at some convenient time and place for the purpose of suggesting such legislation as may in their udgment be necessary to place the curreacy system of the country upon a sound and permanent basis.' This was adopted by acclamation the following was also offered and adopted: "Resolved. That an executive committee conference shall be appointed by the chair; that such committee shall take charge of and arrange all the preliminary details demanded by the call this day made for a convention of the commercial bodies of the country, including the printing and sendng out of the call, securing a convention hall and in the premises doing whatever may be necessary in the usual course of such proceedings to give full effect to the In compliance with this resolution chair appointed the following executive committee; Cincinnati, M. E. Ingalls; Chicago; P. B. Weire; Cleveland, J. G. Cowles: Columbus, W. F. Burdell: Grand W. H. Anderson; Indianapolis Board of Trade, H. H. Hanna; Indianap-St. Louis, O. E. Stanard; St. Paul, E. J. S. Crowell. President Adams then read a cordial vitation to the convention to come to

olis Commercial Club. D. P. Erwin: Louis-Augustus E. Wilson: Milwaukee, F. H. Madgeburg; Minneapolis, T. D. Walker; Smalley; Toledo, D. V. Smith; Springfield, dianapolis, signed by Mayor Taggart and the presidents of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club. Mr. Ingalls then offered Mr. Walker, of Minneapolis, asked the meeting to consider the question ev commission, but it was the general opinon that this was a matter that should be left for the consideration of the convention and no action was taken, the meeting adjourning sine die.

The Delegates Present. The following delegates were present: Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce-M. E. ingalls, Herman Goepper, W. Cooper Proc-Columbus (O.) Board of Trade-Joseph Outhwaite, William E. Burdell, Charles Lindenberg. Chicago Board of Trade-H. F. Dousman. B. A. Eckert, P. W. Weare. Cleveland Chamber of Commerce-J. G. W. Cowles, E. A. Angell. Grand Rapids Board of Trade-N. Fletcher, William H. Anderson Indianapolis Board of Trade-H. H. Hanna, E. B. Martindale, George G. Tanner. Commercial Club-John T. Brush, Louis Holweg, Herman Lieber.

Louisville Board of Trade-Augustus Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce-F. H. Magdeburg, H. L. Palmer. Minneapolis Board of Trade-T. B. Walker, Joseph U. Barnes. St. Louis Merchants Exchange-E. O. Stanard, Clark H. Sampson and James Campbell St. Paul Chamber of Commerce-E. V Smalley Toledo Produce Exchange-Dennison B Connersville Board The Des Moines Commercial Exchange

ment. Its delegates could not get here in Buffet Lunch in the Evening. Trade and Commerical Club entertained the visiting delegates with a buffet lunch at the Commercial Club, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

telegraphed its sympathy with the move-

MR. CLEVELAND'S PLAN. Foreign Ministers Will Inquire a

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- It is said on high authority to be the purpose of the inresult of their labors. This is felt to be a at the facts than could be hoped for through commissions and conferences, which latter have been merely academic discussions in times past. Whatever may be the result of these diplomatic inquiries, the country will know that the administration has made an honest effort to learn the cold facts, which will be transmitted to the public in due time. This projected move for the ascertainment of the actual bimetallic prospect abroad will have nothing what-

Is here. Men, women and children are beginning to speculate on their holiday purchases. Novelty, appropriateness and usefulness are the principal features that are generally considered as most important. Next to that is the expense. In a general stock like ours one can find such combinations which reduces the worriment of holiday shopping to a minimum. Our facilities for supplying such wants are unexcelled.

We therefore claim some recognition as a supply house in the way of holiday

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rency legislation by advisory alliance with

Congress to that end. Populists and Chandler's Plan. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Senator Peffer, of Kansas, the only Populist senator in not put anything in the way of the passage of Senator Chandler's plan for an international monetary commission, save a statement of their views as to its utter uselessness. They might avail themselves of the opportunity of discussing the money question generally. "The Populists," said the senator, "do not regard money as a subject for international consideration at all. We believe that it is a purely local matter for the people of the different nations. There never has been any international money, and from our standpo there never can be any, except obligate on paper for the settlement of international

THE CHARACTER OF MACBETH

Second Lecture of Dr. Moulton in University Extension Course.

The second of the university extension course of lectures on Shakespeare's tragedies was delivered at the Propylacum last night by Richard G. Moulton. The lecture was held in a lower room in the Propylaeum, which was well filled. The lecture was a discourse on the character and degeneration of Macbeth. In the lecture which was given lest Tuesday night Macbeth's character was dwelt upon to some conference that a general convention of the extent; he is a type of the practical nature with two limitations arising from the absence in him of the inner life. "He could not endure suspense," said the lecturer. "Some people consider that Macbeth was a coward, but I venture to say that cowardice and Macbeth had nothing in common. In the earliest revelation we have of him, his inner nature is already consisting of one member from each of devoted to evil, but this is not yet realized the commercial bodies represented in this in outer action. Crime with Macbeth was a matter of struggle, but having once determined upon a crime, he was quick to act, because he could not endure sus In action he was a master, but when he was in suspense he could not control he feelings, and had it not been for the tag of Lady Macbeth at such times he would have invariably betrayed himself. "The sudden announcement of King Dun can's visit brings Macbeth's general purpose to a crisis of a definite opportunity. The murder is committed and is done in spirit of exultation, but a moment of suspense, probably not more than two sec follow, and during that susper Macbeth cries aloud and wakes the sleepers in the castle, Confusion follows and the murder is discovered. Macbeth ingins to feel the fascination of crime and contemplates his second murder. Suspense assisted by pondering on the supernatu leads him to his next crime, which is the murder of Banquo, a thing of elaborate contrivance, the details of which cause Macbeth pleasurable excitement. The ghost appears before him, but he does not shrink, instead, advances upon it. He horrified by the sight of the blood-stair a resolution that the convention be held at locks and starts back. Lady Macbeth adsses nim and ne recovers min the ghost shock onward crime becomes a mania with Macbeth. Intelerable suspen is always with him and his whole se bility is swallowed up in the supernatural which has become his sole reality." The lecture next Tuesday evening wi be on the subject, "Henry VIII, A Study of Parallels and Contrasts.

COL. W. T. ROYSE CRITICAL.

An Artery in the Brain Ruptured-May Be Fatal.

Colonel W. T. Royse, of 200 Olive street suffered an apoplectic stroke yesterday and it was thought he was getting along nicely and would be able to be up in another week. He was left alone yester members of the family returned they found him unconscious and paralyzed on the left side. Dr. Wright and Dr. Billman attended him, and found he had ruptured an artery in the brain. He lies in a semi-conscious state, and his condition is considered crit-

High School Scientific Lectures. A course of scientific lectures will be given by the pupils of the department of chemistry of the High School. The lecturers will be professors from Purdue. Dr. Stanley Coulter will deliver the first next Friday evening on "The Scientific Spirit." Dec. 11 Dr. A. W. Duff will take the topic "What Is Matter?" and Dec. 18 Dr. W. E. Stone will talk on "Lavoisier."

Your cough, like a dog's bark, is a sign that there is something foreign around which shouldn't be there. You can quiet the noise, but the danger may be there just the same. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not a cough specific; it does not merely allay the symptoms but it does give such strength to the body that it is able to throw off the disease.

You know the old proverb of "the ounce of prevention?" Don't neglect your cough.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Cit.